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| <p>(54) Title: PROSTAGLANDIN E₂/F_{2α} COMBINATION FOR TREATING IMPOTENCE AND ENHANCING SEXUAL AROUSAL</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A method of treating and a composition for treating erectile dysfunction in a male patient or female sexual arousal dysfunction, comprising the step of administering to the patient a unit dose of a formulation comprising an effective amount of a prostaglandin, namely prostaglandin E₁, prostaglandin E₂, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts or derivatives thereof, wherein the prostaglandin is formulated with a small amount of prostaglandin F_{2α} together with a pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium and/or a lubricant. The method also contemplates PGE₂ with phentolamine mesylate, with or without PGF_{2α}.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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PROSTAGLANDIN E₂/F_{2α} COMBINATION FOR TREATING IMPOTENCE AND ENHANCING SEXUAL AROUSAL

Background of the Invention

Area of the Art

5 This application is a continuation-in-part of, and claims priority based on U.S. Serial Number 09/038,378 filed March 11, 1998, U.S. Serial Number 09/005,087 filed January 9, 1998, and U.S. Serial Number 08/992,946 filed December 18, 1997, all of which are continuations-in-part of Serial Number 08/090,483 filed July 12, 1993, now U.S. Patent 5,708,031 issued January 10 13, 1998 which is a continuation of Serial Number 07/860,107 filed March 30, 1992, which is a continuation of Serial Number 07/725,350 filed July 3, 1991.

15 The present invention relates to the treatment of impotence in males, enhancement of sexual arousal in females and devices for delivering pharmaceutical compositions to treat impotence in males and sexually stimulate females. In particular, the invention relates to the use of prostaglandin PGE₂ and/or PGF_{2α} in the treatment of sexual dysfunction.

20 In excess of about 10 million men in the United States alone exhibit sufficient erectile dysfunction that they can be characterized as effectively impotent. A significant number of men additionally suffer from an inability to develop an erection which may not meet the clinical definition of impotence but may not be satisfactory to their desires or those of their partner to provide mutually satisfactory sexual intercourse. Impotence in the human male can arise from a variety of psychological and physiological etiologies. For example, long term diabetes, damage to the spinal cord, multiple sclerosis, or 25 nerve damage resulting for example from lower abdomen or prostate surgery, and advancing age can result in impotence. Additionally, there are psychological causes for impotence. For differing reasons, each of the foregoing result in an inability to pressurize the corpora cavernosa, which can result in turn from either an insufficient arterial inflow on the supply side, or an 30 insufficient increase in the venous output resistance to blood flow.

 A wide variety of mechanical means have been provided, in an effort to overcom erectile dysfunction. For example, United States Patent No.

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4,596,242 to Fischell discloses a surgically implantable hydraulic system, having a fluid reservoir and pressure generator, a patient manipulable valve, a pressure reservoir and a distensible member responsive to actuation of the valve. A variety of other prior art mechanical implants and other devices for this purpose are described in the Background of the Invention section of the United States Patent No. 4,596,242.

In addition to the mechanical efforts to overcome erectile dysfunction, pharmaceutical approaches have been tried as well. For example, prostaglandin E, has been observed to produce erection in some cases, by direct percutaneous injection into the penis or as a meltable pellet placed in the urethra (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,773,020; 5,474,535; 5,242,391). PGE₁, in a drug composition known as "trimix", has also been injected directly into the corpus cavernosa to treat impotence. One of the additional ingredients in trimix to phentolamine mesylate.

Most recently Pfizer has made sildenafil citrate available in oral dosages as a treatment for impotence under the trade name, Viagra. However, Viagra is counter indicated for use by men with cardiac disease, death in cardiac patients during or following intercourse has been indicated as a possible side effect, and interaction with nitroglycerine may cause immediate death. In addition, a new warning has been added to labeling for Viagra warning of a possible occurrence of priapism. Also since sildenafil citrate is administered orally, the effect of the drug is systemic and not restricted, as in direct delivery to the penis, to a localized response.

Further, both PGE₁ and Viagra have been shown to be effective in only certain causes of impotence. In particular, neither drug appears to be particularly effective to treat impotence resulting from surgical procedures on the prostate.

Still further, the needs for localized drugs to treat female sexual deficiencies have not been adequately addressed by presently available products. It is estimated that there are ten million women in the United States who suffer from female sexual arousal dysfunction.

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Therefore, there remains a need for an improved treatment of erectile dysfunction in the male and arousal dysfunction in the female. Surgical implantation and/or repeated injections range from disfavored to medically disadvantageous, and do not, as a whole, provide a satisfactory solution to 5 the problem. From a patient usability standpoint, erectile dysfunction would most advantageously be treated on a self-administration basis, without the need of surgical intervention or repeated injections of a pharmaceutical agent. This problem has been addressed by the use of PGE₂ as claimed in my U.S. Patent 5,708,031. However, some patients on using urethral placement of 10 PGE₂ materials have experienced urethral burning and cavernous sinus aching within the genital area. This unpleasant sensation is also experienced on use of PGE₁. To counteract this side effect an anesthetic may be added to the prostaglandin formulation. However, this in turn requires using an increased quantity of the prostaglandin.

15 Further, the prior gel formulation and the PGE₁ pellet requires the delivery of a greater volume of treatment composition than may be desired. Still further, it would be a significant improvement if a simple and safe composition is available for application to the female external genitalia which would increase sensitivity, enhance lubrication and result in local vasodilation 20 and engorgement of external and meatal tissue all of which would enhance the female sexual arousal and experience.

Therefore, there is a need for a PGE₂ formulation which avoids these negative sensations but does not interfere with the effectiveness of the PGE₂ for treatment of impotence.

25

Summary of the Invention

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided method of treating erectile dysfunction in a male patient, comprising the step of administering to the patient a unit dose of a formulation comprising an erectile dysfunction treating amount of prostaglandin E₂ compound, or 30 pharmaceutically acceptable salts or derivatives thereof. The prostaglandin

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E_2 compound is preferably formulated together with a pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium, which may comprise local anesthetic agents and/or a lubricant. Preferably, the anesthetic agent comprises lidocaine. The dose of PGE_2 may be in the form of a urethra sized suppository meltable at 5 body temperature, coated on a removable wand, carried on and/or in a porous, non-absorbable wand sized for easy placement into and withdrawal from the urethra, or in physiologically acceptable carrier (saline or water) placed in the urethra via a small diameter tube. The prostaglandin E_2 compound can also be formulated with a small amount of prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ 10 and/or phentolamine mesylate together with a pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium and/or a lubricant.

A unit dose of the formulation in accordance with the present invention will typically be less than about 5 cc in volume, preferably less than about 3 cc and most preferably below about 1 cc. The amount of active ingredient in 15 a unit dose will typically be within the range of from about 0.1 mg to about 4.0 mg. More preferably, the amount of prostaglandin E_2 in a unit dose will be within the range of from amount 0.6 mg to about 3.6 mg. This is more than the amount of PGE_2 required for a beneficial result. However, tests show that the results obtained from use of PGE_2 are much less satisfactory than when 20 PGE_2 is used. Further, if anesthetic, such as lidocaine is added to the formulation to minimize or eliminate burning, 1.2 mg to about 3.6 mg of PGE_2 may be required. It has now been found that adding prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ in amounts of about 0.1 micrograms (0.1 μ g) to about 2.0 μ g to either 25 prostaglandin E_2 or E_1 formulations prevents the burning and aching without noticeably interfering with effectiveness of the prostaglandin. A preferred amount is 0.25 μ g of $PGF_{2\alpha}$ per 1 mg of PGE_2 . It has also been found that adding phentolamine mesylate to this composition further increases the effectiveness of the composition (increased rigidity and increased but controlled longevity).

30 The administration step of the method in accordance with the present invention comprises the transurethral administration of the unit dose of

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formulation. In an embodiment where the formulation comprises a cream, gel form or saline solution, the formulation is preferably transurethrally instilled or inserted such as by extrusion through syringe or unit dose administration packet comprising an elongate tubular administration tip.

5 An alternative delivery procedure comprises the transurethral placement of a unit dose of the formulation using a coated wand or a suppository containing a quantity of the formulation suitable for delivery to the patient within a preset period of time.

10 In an embodiment of the present invention, wherein the administrable form of the formulation comprises a relatively rigid suppository, the suppository can be manually inserted into the distal opening of the urethra.

A further embodiment provides for urethral insertion of a removable wand, which may be porous, which carries the unit dose in a form which transfers over a controlled period of time through the urethral mucosa.

15 These and further objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the Drawings and Description which follows, considered together with the appended Claims.

DRAWINGS

20 These and other features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with reference to the following description, appended claims, and accompanying drawings, where:

Figure 1 is a perspective side view of a first version of the insertable drug delivery device.

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view taken along line 2-2 of Figure 1.

25 Figure 3 is a side view of a second version of the insertable drug delivery device.

Figure 4 is an end view of the second version of the insertable drug delivery device.

30 Figure 5 is a side view of a third version of the insertable drug delivery device.

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Figure 6 is an left end view of the third version of the insertable drug delivery device.

Figure 7 is an left end view second variation of the third version of the insertable drug delivery device.

5 Figure 8 is a cut away side view of the third version of the insertable drug delivery device of Figure 6 inserted in a carrier.

Figure 9 is a cut away side view of a variation of each of the above versions inserted in a penis.

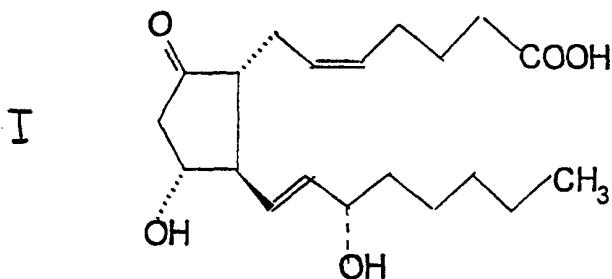
10 Figure 10 is a partial cutaway view of a device for delivery of a liquid dose of impotence treating drug.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

The prostaglandins are a series of cyclic derivatives of certain unsaturated fatty acids. They are found in a variety of tissues, including the prostate gland, the seminal vesicles, the lungs and the brain. These naturally occurring prostaglandin are derived by cyclization of 20-carbon unsaturated fatty acids such as arachidonic acid. See Lehninger, Albert L., Biochemistry, 2d ed. (1975), p. 300 (hereinafter "Lehninger").

20 Carbon atoms of the fatty acid backbone are cyclized to form a characteristic 5-membered ring. The prostaglandin are divided into a number of groups, including those designated A-F, based on the configuration of the ring structure. Prostaglandin also differ in stereochemistry and in the number 25 of side chain double bonds which are conventionally indicated by a subscript number. Thus, for example, prostaglandin E₂ ("PGE₂") has the ring configuration characteristic of the E group and contains two side chain double bonds. The chemical name for PGE₂ is (5Z, 11 α , 13E, 15S)-11, 15-Dihydroxy-9-oxo-prosta-5, 13-dien-1-oic acid and the structural formula of one form is represented in Formula I, below. The molecular formula is C₂₀H₃₂O₅.

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The biosynthesis of prostaglandin has been well characterized. See, e.g., Lehninger at p. 687. In a typical biosynthetic pathway, exemplified by production of PGE₂, the essential fatty acid linoleic acid is converted into the 20-carbon arachidonic acid, which is then acted upon by prostaglandin synthase, doxygenase enzyme. Oxygen atoms are added at carbon atoms 9 and 15, and the product is cyclized by formation of a bond between carbon atoms 8 and 12. In the presence of reduced glutathione, this synthesized product undergoes conversion into prostaglandin PGE₂. Other types of naturally occurring prostaglandins are derived from different polyunsaturated fatty acids.

In about the 1960's, prostaglandin were isolated from a particular species of Caribbean coral, which made them more widely available for research. Catanzarite, Valerian A. and Gary Aisenbrey, Contemporary OB/GYN (October 1987), p. 22 (hereinafter "Catanzarite"). A large number of natural and synthetic analogues of he prostaglandin are now known. Lehninger at 687.

The various different prostaglandins are known to produce often unpredictable effects over a very wide range of biological activities of a hormonal or regulatory nature. Prostaglandin have been reported to both lower and raise blood pressure, to inhibit gastric secretion, dilate bronchi, inhibit lipolysis, antagonize vasopressin-induced anti-diarrheal, constrict the pupil, increase and decrease the intraocular pressure and produce contraction of the uterus. See, e.g., Ganong, William F., Review of Medical Physiology, 7th ed. (1975), p. 226 (hereinafter "Ganong"). The naturally occurring prostaglandin all appear to be capable of affecting the control of

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vascular and other smooth muscle contractions. In the central nervous system, prostaglandin are known to modify responses to certain synaptic transmitters. They have been reported to mimic the actions of some hormones and to inhibit the actions of certain others. See Ganong at 226.

5 Two of the most extensively studied of the prostaglandin are PGE₂, and PGF_{2 α} . Both of these molecules are synthesized within the pregnant and non-pregnant uterus. While PGE₂ and PGF_{2 α} are similar in mediating some effects, they are different with respect to certain others. Both cause uterine contractions, but they predominate at different sites within the uterus -- PGE₂

10 in the lower uterine segment, PGF_{2 α} is more important in generating uterine contractions. PGE₂ elevates body temperature, whereas PGF_{2 α} has no apparent effect on body temperature. PGE₂ is a vasodilator and bronchodilator, while PGF_{2 α} is a bronchoconstrictor and vasoconstrictor. (See Catanzarite at 21-22.)

15 Prostaglandin have been used in gynecology for pregnancy termination. Preparing the cervix with prostaglandin suppository has been found to reduce the incidence of cervical laceration and significant bleeding (Catanzarite at 22). Synthetic analogues of prostaglandin PGE₂, such as 16-16-dimethyl PGE₂ and 9-methylene PGE₂, have proven useful for the

20 induction of first trimester abortions. Such procedures typically use vaginal suppositories containing 20 milligrams PGE₂ or 3 milligrams 15-methyl PGF_{2 α} , or by repeated intramyometrial injections of 15-methyl PGF_{2 α} , or by infusing a PGF_{2 α} -urea mixture (20 milligrams of PGF_{2 α} and 40 milligrams of urea in 100 MI of 5% dextrose in water) into the amniotic sac.

25 In obstetrics, prostaglandin have been used for cervical ripening, labor induction and control of post-partum hemorrhage (Catanzarite at 29). For cervical ripening, PGE₂ had been given intravenously, orally and vaginally, but the preferred route is intracervically. A PGE₂ gel is now commercially available in Scandinavia, and another PGE₂, gel is being investigated in the

30 United States. The PGE₂ g I can also be used for labor induction (3-5 mg of PGE₂, prepared by blending a 20 mg suppository with 60 mL of lubricating

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jelly and using 9-15 mL of the mixture, is placed in the vagina) (Catanzarite at 32). Prostaglandin have also been utilized to control post-partum hemorrhage.

Since circulating prostaglandin can be rapidly metabolized in the lungs, 5 liver and kidneys, a number of synthetically modified prostaglandins have been developed that are not metabolized as quickly (See, e.g., Catanzarite at 32).

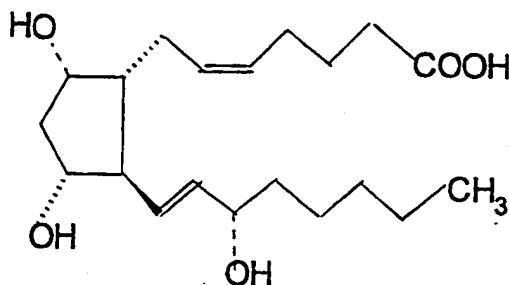
10 Prostaglandin PGE₂, also known as the "Prostin E₂" brand of "dinoprostone," is available from Upjohn Company in the form of a vaginal suppository. Indications and usage reported by Upjohn are (i) termination of pregnancy from the 12th through the 20th gestational week, (ii) evacuation of the uterine contents in the management of missed abortion or intrauterine fetal death up to 28 weeks of gestational age, and (iii) in the management of 15 non-metastatic gestational trophoblastic disease (benign hydatidiform mole). See The Upjohn Co., Prostin E₂ product description 810 994 009, Oct., 1990.

PGE₂ is also available from several sources as a purified, freeze dried or lyophilized product which is readily soluble in saline or distilled water.

20 Contraindications to the use of prostaglandin PGE₂ include hypersensitivity to dinoprostone, acute pelvic inflammatory disease, or patients with active cardiac pulmonary renal or hepatic disease. Upjohn notes that although carcinogenic bioassay studies have not been conducted in animals for PGE₂ (because of the limited indication for use and the short duration of administration), there was no evidence of mutagenicity in either the Micronucleus Test or in the Ames Assay. Upjohn also indicates that a 25 number of adverse reactions may be observed with the use of PGE₂ for abortions. These adverse reactions are related to the contractile effect of PGE₂ on smooth muscle and include vomiting, temperature elevations, diarrhea, nausea, transient diastolic blood pressure decreases, and a number of other effects. Upjohn's vaginal suppository contains 20 mg of PGE₂ in a 30 mixture of glycerides of fatty acids.

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Upjohn markets a (15S)-15-methyl analogue of prostaglandin PGF_{2α} under the brand name Hemabate®, also known as "carboprost tromethamine sterile solution." The structural formula of Hemabate® is represented in :



Upjohn reports that Hemabate® is indicated for aborting pregnancy
 5 between the 13th and 20th weeks of gestation, in certain conditions related to second trimester abortions, and in the treatment of post-partum hemorrhage. See The Upjohn Co., product description 814 350 002, Nov., 1989. For abortion, the prostaglandin solution is injected using a syringe and administered deep in the muscle. Intramuscular injection is also used for
 10 treating post-partum uterine bleeding.

Upjohn also markets prostaglandin PGE₁, as the "Prostin VR Pediatric" brand of "alprostadil sterile solution," which is used to temporarily maintain the patency of the ductus arteriosus until corrective surgery can be performed in neonates having congenital heart defects and who depend upon the patent
 15 ductus for their survival. For the administration of PGE₁ in neonates, Upjohn recommends continuous intravenous infusion into a large vein, or administration through an umbilical artery catheter placed at the ductal opening. See The Upjohn Co., product description 811 987 004, in Physician's Desk Reference, 45th Edition, p.2250 (1991).

Quite surprisingly, the inventor herein has discovered that transurethral application of PGE₂ can in many cases provide an effective, reversible treatment of erectile dysfunction in human males. Thus, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, PGE₂ or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or other derivative thereof is formulated together with a
 25 carrier medium which may comprise any of a variety of additional excipients

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or adjuvants into a form suitable for transurethral delivery. One approach is to apply the composition to a wand, which may be either porous or non-porous, in sufficient quantities so that the desired dosage is released and absorbed through the mucosa of the urethra when the coated wand is placed 5 in the urethra. When an erection of the desired tumescence is obtained the wand is then removed, terminating delivery of the composition, thus significantly reducing the possibility of overdosing. While the formulation may be provided in the form of a meltable suppository, such a delivery means is unsuitable for removal to terminate delivery of the composition and can result 10 in overdosing as well as the delivery of excess PGE₂ to the vagina of the partner.

In a second embodiment a suitable amount of a freeze dried PGE₂ is dissolved in physiological saline or sterile water and placed within the urethra using a short, small diameter catheter. The PGE₂ absorption is rapid with an 15 erection, ensuing within 3-5 minutes, persisting for 1-2 hours depending on dosage. However, alternative replacements for the water carrier include creams or gels which can flow at or above room temperature, for example at body temperature.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is 20 provided an antidote for reversing the effects of the foregoing PGE₂ treatment, comprising administration of an antidotal amount of PGF_{2 α} , or pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters or derivatives thereof. Preferably, 15-methyl PGF_{2 α} is utilized for this purpose. This antidote can be delivered in the same manner as discussed above.

25 Preferably, the PGE₂ or PGF_{2 α} or combination of PGE₂ and PGF_{2 α} with or without other additives, as discussed below, will comprise a cream, gel, or water based solution although a more solid form such as pellets or a rod-shaped suppository body may also be used. In the following described devices or delivery techniques, in each case where PGE₂ is referred to, it is 30 contemplated that the PGF_{2 α} may be substituted for delivery purposes.

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These devices are also applicable to delivery of PGE₁ compositions or other impotence treatment drugs.

Administration of the liquid, cream or gel form may be accomplished by transurethral delivery using a syringe without a needle, or with a short blunt 5 cannula attached. The liquid, gel or cream forms are preferably provided in unit dose amounts for self administration by the patient. For this purpose, compressible unit dose packages are preferably provided with an elongate tubular delivery spout, sized for transurethral insertion. Following 10 transurethral installation of any of the liquid, gel or cream forms, the distal end of the urethra is preferably occluded, such as by manual pressure for up to several minutes, to permit sufficient dwell time for absorption.

A typical male urethra in a flaccid penis is from about 2.5 cm to about 8 cm and the typical diameter of the urethra is from about 1 mm to about 3 mm. Accordingly, the wand with PGE₂ and/or PGF_{2 α} applied has a diameter 15 approximating the urethra diameter or slightly larger so that the outer surface of the wand is in intimate contact with the mucosal lining of the urethra or swells when inserted. The typical length of the insertable portion of the wand is from 20% to 90% of the patients' urethra in the flaccid state, preferred 25%-40% with some or all of the insertable portion coated with PGE₂. The wand 20 also has an external portion or length for grasping between the users fingers for placement and removal. This portion may be of a larger diameter or a flange may be positioned between the insertable portion and the exterior portion to prevent the wand from being inserted too far into the urethra.

For delivery of the PGE₂ dissolved in saline or sterile water, solution, a 25 catheter of about 1.5 - 3 mm in diameter, possibly with a narrowed insertion tip or narrowed internal diameter to facilitate the delivery of a spray, is inserted into the urethra 0.5 to 2 cm and a bolus or spray of about 0.1 cc to 1 cc of a solution containing 0.1 to 4.0 mg PGE₂ is placed in the urethra.

A first embodiment of the drug delivery device, shown in Figure 1, 30 comprises a wand 10 which is sized to be placed within the urethra of the penis. The wand has an insertable portion 12 which, in use, resides in the

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urethra, and a holding portion 14 for grasping by the user during insertion. The insertable portion 12 has a partial or complete covering of PGE₂ in a suitable carrier 16.

Figure 2 shows the wand 10 in cross section. The wand is shown as 5 porous, with pores 18, the PGE₂, with or without a carrier, 16 being both on the surface of the wand 10 and in the pores 18. The invention contemplates a nonporous wand 10 with the PGE₂ and carrier coated only on the surface as well as an alternate porous version with the PGE₂ and carrier being on both 10 the surface as well as in the pores. The porous version allows delivery of pores, the delivery rate for that portion may be slower than for the PGE₂ in the surface coating.

A second embodiment of the drug delivery device, shown in Figures 3 and 4, in addition to the features shown in Figures 1 and 2, has a handle 20 15 for grasping by the user during insertion and removal of the device. The shoulder 22 prevents the wand from being inserted too deeply.

A third embodiment, shown in Figures 5 and 6, instead of the shoulder 22, has a cap 24 to prevent insertion of the wand 10 to a depth greater than desired. In Figure 5, the cap is shown to have a curved profile similar to the 20 rounded shape of the head of the penis. However, any shape is usable as long as the width of the cap is greater than the diameter of the urethra so as to prevent insertion of more than the desired length. Figure 6 shows the cap 24 as hemispherical in shape so that it can also serve as a cap to close a carrying container 26, such as shown in Figure 8. In the particular 25 embodiment shown in Figures 5, 6 and 8, the cap 24 has threads 28 on its lower surface which can interact with similarly disposed threads 30 on the outer upper end of the container 26. In this manner the drug containing wand 10 can be inserted in the container 26 and closed and sealed, such as by a sonic or heat weld, to keep the PGE₂ from contamination or dissipation. It is 30 also contemplated that the threads 28 can be replaced by other sealing

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means such as snap rings or a friction fit, each of which may be further sealed by an externally applied adhesive tape (not shown).

Figure 7 shows a further variation of the embodiment of Figure 5 wherein the cap 24 is replaced by one or more extensions 32 which radiate 5 outward from the wand 20 at the juncture of the insertable portion 12 and the holding portion 16. Figure 7 shows four extensions 32 which can be extended perpendicular to the wand 10 surface to be curved as in Fig. 5.

Figure 9 is an enlarged cut away view showing a further embodiment 10 of the PGE₂ delivery device incorporating features shown in Fig. 7 placed within the male urethra. The porous wand 10 has the PGE₂ material in a suitable carrier 16 coated on the surface and in the pores of the wand. The insertion end of the wand 10 has a rounded tip 42 which has a diameter which approximates the diameter of the urethra. A length of the inserted portion 12 is coated with the PGE₂ and carrier composition 16, the 15 composition or the PGE₂ alone also being carried in the pores 18 of the wand 10. As the PGE₂ coating melts or is absorbed, the diameter of the inserted coated portion decreases exposing the rear edge 44 of the rounded tip 42. As a result, when the wand 10 is removed from the urethra, the rear edge 44 acts as a wiper to remove excess PGE₂ and carrier from the urethra, thus 20 substantially stopping the delivery of PGE₂ to the tissue of the penis. In this manner, the chance of overdose or transfer to the sexual partner during intercourse is greatly reduced or eliminated.

A delivery device 100 for the PGE₂ solution shown in Figure 10 25 consists of a tube 102 with an integral squeeze bulb 104. The dimensions of the device are chosen so that a unit dose 106 of PGE₂ in a suitable solvent is held within the length of the tube and adjacent portion of the squeeze bulb 104 and the squeeze bulb 104 can contain a volume of air 108 such that squeezing of the bulb 104 between two fingers will expel the unit dose. When some or all of the tube is inserted through the external opening of the urethra, 30 squeezing the bulb results in droplet or spray delivery of the tube's contents along at least a portion of the length of the urethra downstream of the

inserted end of the tube 102. In one embodiment of the delivery device 100 the tube is from about 1.0 to 3.0mm in length, has an outer diameter of about 2.5mm and an inner diameter of about 1mm. This inner and/or outer diameter may be reduced at the insertable end of the tube to ease insertion 5 and to create a spray of delivered product. The tube is able to contain about 0.01 to 0.03cc of liquid and the bulb is capable of delivering at least 0.1cc of air when compressed. However, the tube inner and outer diameter may be smaller and a portion or all of the unit dose may be in the bulb. This allows retention of about 0.01cc of a liquid in the lumen of the tube. Further, the 10 delivery of the liquid composition is not limited to the use of the device of Figure 10. One skilled in the art is knowledgeable in the selection of a broad range of catheters for placement within the urethra.

Administration of the PGE₂ may be accomplished by the transurethral placement of the wand to the desired depth. The PGE₂ composition applied 15 to the wand depends on whether a porous or nonporous wand is used. In the case of a porous wand, a liquid solution of the PGE₂, a carrier, and possibly an anesthetic and/or a transport adjuvant such as a meltable, swellable or soluble compound, is prepared and the wand is dipped in the solution until sufficient active material is deposited on and in the pores of the wand. This 20 may be supplemented by a less fluid composition, with or without PGE₂ applied to the surface of the wand, the surface composition preferably including a lubricant or having lubricating properties.

While transurethral delivery of PGE₂ is a highly effective means of treating impotence, an undesirable side effect in some individuals is a 25 sensation of urethral burning or pain and cavernous sinus aching in the genital area. One approach is to add a lubricant and/or a local anesthetic for desensitization thus masking these side effects. In one embodiment, the PGE₂, lubricant and anesthetic are all formulated into a convenient cream. This cream may be prepared, for example, by mixing one Upjohn Prostin E® 30 PGE₂ suppository together with 10 cc of a lidocaine jelly such as Xylocaine® 2% jelly (available from Astra Pharmaceutical Products) and 50 cc. of a

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surgical lubricant such as K-Y jelly (available from Johnson & Johnson).

Lidocaine HC1, available in a variety of formulations, comprises acetamide, 2-(diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl) -monohydrochloride.

The amount of lubricant and the amount and concentration of

5 anesthetic can be varied considerably as will be apparent to one of skill in the art. For example, lidocaine jelly can be used having anywhere from about 1% to about 10% and preferably about 2% lidocaine. In general, the anesthetic level can largely be dictated by patient preference, as determined through routine experimentation. Although the incidence of adverse effects with

10 Xylocaine ® 2% jelly is very low, caution should be exercised when applying large amounts since the frequency of adverse effects is directly proportional to the total dosage of the local anaesthetic administered. See Astra Pharmaceuticals, product description 021838R11, June 1986; in Physician's Desk Reference, 45th Edition (1991), at p. 628.

15 A variety of other anesthetic agents can also be used with the formulation of the present invention, as will be appreciated by one skilled in the art. For example, novocaine, procaine, tetracaine or benzocaine may be selected. Patients allergic to para-aminobenzoic acid derivatives such as procaine, tetracaine and benzocaine have not appeared to show cross

20 sensitivity to lidocaine. Lidocaine is also contraindicated in patients with a history of sensitivity to amide type local anesthetics. Xylocaine® 2% jelly also contains methylparaben, propylparaben and hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, as well as lidocaine; and, therefor, Xylocaine® is contraindicated for patients with known sensitivities to any of these compounds. See Astra Pharmaceuticals,

25 product description 021838R11, June 1986; in Physician's Desk Reference, 45th Edition (1991), at p. 628.

As a result of adding the anesthetic to the PGE₂, it has been discovered by the inventor that the effect of the PGE₂ treatment is generally less pronounced. Thus, in a lidocaine-containing formulation, the dosage of

30 PGE₂ must be increased over that in a non-lidocaine-containing formulation, and more preferably, the PGE₂ dosage is preferably doubled in a lidocaine-

containing formulation in order to obtain the same effect on impotence. A further negative of adding an anesthetic is that it masks the pain rather than elevating the cause of the pain and may in fact reduce the pleasurable effects of intercourse by reducing tactile sensitivity. Similar dosage increases are 5 required with PGE₁, but since PGE₁ appears to be less soluble in carriers than PGE₂, adequate dosages of PGE₁ with anesthetic may not be readily prepared for delivery.

More or less lubricant may be desired depending upon the delivery dose and concentration of the anesthetic jelly. In general, the total volume of 10 the impotence treating unit dose should be no more than 5 cc, and preferably from about 1 cc to no more than about 2 cc due to the inherent capacity of the urethra. Doses of excessive volume can result in painful administration, and also in retrograde migration of the excess formulation into the prostatic urethra or bladder.

15 Preferably, the total amount of PGE₂ contained in a unit dose will be within the range of from about 0.2 mg to about 5.0 mg. Due to differing etiology of erectile dysfunction, and inherent variations across a population in terms of responsiveness to pharmaceutical agents, some routine experimentation may be desired to determine optimum dosages for a given 20 patient or class of patients.

In general, however, doses within the range of from about 0.2 to about 5.0 mg, and preferably from about 0.6 to about 3.6 mg PGE₂, have generally proven sufficient in patients in which a response is likely to occur. Although it is not possible to predict with precision what types of patient populations will 25 likely respond to the treatments disclosed herein, certain classes of patients are anticipated to be treatable depending upon the etiology of the condition. For example, patients in whom erectile dysfunction is associated with vascular abnormalities such as atherosclerosis which prevents adequate blood inflow are not likely to respond. Patients in whom the dysfunction is a 30 result of such conditions as diabetes, denervation, or psychological status are expected to be more likely to respond. Where impotence is a result, although

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undesired, of a surgical procedure, such as a prostatectomy, the efficacy of the treatment may depend on the vascular or nerve damage caused by the surgical procedure. However, clinical trials have shown the PGE₂ formulation is an effective treatment in many patients who show no, or an inadequate 5 response to PGE₁ or Viagra®.

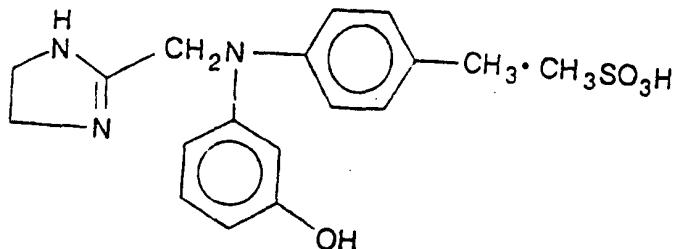
In the antidotal or priapism treating PGF_{2α} formulation, the PGF_{2α} will generally be present in an amount within the range of from about 5 to about 50 μg per 1 cc of formulation, preferably within the range of from about 8 to 10 20 μg/cc and more preferably about 12 μg/cc. As with the PGE₂ formulation, optimum dosage for a given patient can be determined through routine experimentation.

It has now been discovered that the burning, aching or cramping 15 sensation can be eliminated without the use of an anaesthetic agent and the commensurate increase in PGE₂ to obtain the same effect. As described above, PGF_{2α} reverses the effect of PGE₂, i.e. terminates an erection. It has now been found that mixing small amounts of PGF_{2α} with PGE₂ eliminates the burning or aching experienced by some individuals when PGE₂ is used alone. It has further been discovered that, unlike the addition of an anaesthetic to 20 PGE₂, adding PGF_{2α} in small doses does not reduce the beneficial effects of PGE₂, alleviates the cause of the pain rather than masking it and does not reduce the desirable sensory effects of intercourse. Further, additional amounts of PGE₂ are generally not required to obtain the same beneficial effects.

A suitable PGE₂ composition to eliminate the undesirable burning and 25 aching sensation without noticeably reducing the impotence treatment effect of the PGE₂ includes from about 0.1μg to about 2.0μg of PGF_{2α}. Below about 0.1μg the burning and aching may persist and above about 2μg and erection may occur more slowly and may not be adequate for intercourse. A preferred composition includes about 0.25μg of PGF_{2α} for each milligram of 30 PGE₂.

It has been further discovered that addition of phentolamine mesylate

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to PGE₂ increases the beneficial characteristics of the PGE₂ impotence treatment; namely rigidity and longevity of the erection. However, the urethral burning and cavernous sinus aching still persists. The addition of PGF_{2α} to the combination, as in the case of addition to PGE₂, eliminates this
 5 undesirable side effect without reducing the enhanced benefits of the use of the phentolamine mesylate. A typical composition to produce an erection effective for intercourse comprises 1.0mg PGE₂ ~ 0.25μgm PGF_{2α} and 0.25mg phentolamine mesylate in about 0.2cc of a suitable carrier, such as sterile water. Smaller or larger doses, volumes or variations on the ratios of
 10 components may be used to adjust to particular patient response and disease etiology.

Any of several different delivery systems may be utilized in accordance with the method of the present invention. For example, a fluid, cream, gel system or solid suppository can be used and the carrier can be absorbed
 15 directly, or allowed to be expelled following sufficient dwell time which may be controlled by occluding the distal end of the urethra.

Alternatively, more solid delivery vehicles may be used such as an ovoid or rod-shaped suppository. Suppositories can be formulated from any of a variety of materials which exhibit sufficient physical integrity to permit
 20 transurethral insertion and which will then permit delivery of the medication. Once installed, the structural component of the suppository may break down under the influence of body heat. An advantage of applying the meltable composition to the surface of the wand is that the wand can be removed once the desired erection is achieved, thus terminating drug delivery, a procedure
 25 not afforded by suppository products. Alternatively, the PGE₂ composition

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placed in the pores of the wand can be protected until delivery by applying a sealing material on the surface of the wand, the sealing material melting or dissolving when placed within the urethra. As a further alternative, materials can be used which will dissolve in an aqueous environment at a pH within the 5 range of that typical of the urethra. One suitable composition is a mixture of glycerides of fatty acids such as that used with the Prostin E₂® product. Other suitable compositions include various cellulose based materials such as hydroxypropylmethylcellulose or collagen compositions which can be prepared as a fluid water-based material, a viscous solution, a gel or a water 10 swellable dry coating. One skilled in the art can identify numerous physiologically acceptable water soluble materials or hydrogels which can be used for the purposes set forth above.

The above noted burning sensation is also experienced when using PGE₁. It has been found that addition of PGF_{2α} has substantially the same 15 effect when added to PGE₁ in a percentage to total dosage equivalent to that used with PGE₂.

As a further alternative, a variety of drug delivery vehicles may be used which neither dissolve nor break down in the environment of the urethra. Relatively rigid rod-shaped delivery vehicles may be fashioned from materials 20 having a micro porous structure for the time release of entrapped pharmaceutical.

A major advantage of transurethral insertion of a wand is that it can be inserted for a predetermined period of time and then removed following delivery of an efficacious amount of drug. The removable time release 25 delivery structure has the added advantage of providing a range of flexibility in the total delivered dose. Thus, the patient, by leaving the implant in place for relatively shorter or longer periods of time, can optimize the dose within a preset maximum range. A particular advantage of the cream, gel, or solution over prior disclosed pellets of drug containing compositions placed in the 30 urethra is that the compositions disclosed herein can be readily dispersed along the length of the urethra allowing delivery through a large area of tissue

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surface, thus reducing or eliminating the undesirable effects of delivering high dose concentrations to a very localized area, including slower dispersion, localized discomfort and less pronounced effectiveness.

Particular embodiments of the present invention will be described in
5 the Examples which follow.

EXAMPLE I- Preparation of Intraurethral PGE₂ Cream

A batch of PGE₂ cream was prepared by mixing 40 mg of PGE₂ suppository (obtained as the "Prostin E₂" suppository from the Upjohn Company) with 10 cc of 2% Xylocaine jelly and 50 cc of K-Y surgical lubrication jelly (hydroxyethyl-cellulose, obtained from Johnson & Johnson).
10 Mixing was accomplished by stirring until the mixture appeared homogenous upon visual inspection. The result was a PGE₂ cream having approximately 1.3 mg of PGE₂ per 2 cc of cream. A portion of the cream was reserved for placement directly into the urethra while a second portion was applied to the
15 surface of a wand. Approximately 2 cc of cream was applied to a 4 cm of the insertable length of a porous wand to produce a coated product 5 mm in diameter. This can be readily inserted and removed from the urethra.

EXAMPLE II - Preparation of Intraurethral PGE₂ Gel

The homogeneity of a bath of PGE₂ is ensured by inclusion of a
20 methylene blue marker. One 20 mg PGE₂ suppository ("Prostin E₂" from the Upjohn Company) is sliced into thin slices and allowed to soften at room temperature for 15 minutes. A small drop of 1% methylene blue solution (American quinine, Shirley, New York) is placed onto each slice to serve as a marker for homogeneity. The softened slices are thereafter geometrically
25 mixed with the contents of a 56.7 gram tube of K-Y jelly to yield a homogenous mixture, as evidenced by blue color uniformity. The theoretical content of the final product is approximately 0.68 milligrams of PGE₂ per 2 cc of gel. A portion of the cream was reserved for placement directly into the urethra while a second portion was applied to the surface of a wand. The gel

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was applied to 4 cm of the insertable length of a porous wand to produce an insertable product having a 3.0 to 5.0 mm diameter for insertion in the male urethra.

EXAMPLE III - Preparation of Lipid Based Intraurethral PGE₂ Cream

5 A batch of PGE₂ cream in cocoa butter is prepared by placing one 20 mg. PGE₂ suppository (Prostin E₂ by the Upjohn Company) into a porcelain evaporating dish and is melted in a 37° C water bath. Shredded cocoa butter is added to the melted suppository with stirring to bring the total mass to approximately 20 grams. As the melting continues, the temperature of the
10 mixture is kept at or below about 33° C. Higher temperatures are to be avoided, as they have been reported to cause the crystalline form of the cocoa butter to change, resulting in aberrations in bioavailability.
15 Transformations in the crystalline form of the cocoa butter are visually observed as a change from opalescent to transparent. After complete melting, the mixture is stirred thoroughly and a first portion poured into suppository molds. The material is thereafter allowed to cool at room temperature for about 15 minutes, and thereafter is placed in the refrigerator to facilitate further solidification. The suppositories may thereafter be removed from the mold, individually packaged and placed in refrigerated
20 storage under anhydrous conditions.

25 A second portion of the mixture was applied to 4 cm of the insertable length of a porous wand which was about 2 mm in diameter using a tubular mold. The material is thereafter allowed to cool at room temperature for about 15 minutes, and thereafter is placed in the refrigerator to facilitate further solidification in to 5 mm diameter coated wands. The coated wands are thereafter removed from the mold, individually packaged and placed in refrigerated storage under anhydrous conditions.

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EXAMPLE IV - Administration of Intraurethral PGE₂ Cream

Two cc of the PGE₂ cream from Example I was instilled into the urethral meatus of each of 10 impotent male patients between the ages of 50 and 70, using a syringe. The cream was massaged down the urethra, and 5 then the distal end of the urethra was occluded for 5 minutes by manual pressure.

EXAMPLE V - Administration of Intraurethral PGE₂

Wands containing about 2cc of a PGE₂ composition prepared in accordance with Examples I - III placed within the urethra of males would be 10 expected to cause full tumescence suitable for intercourse in a majority of the test subjects within about 15 minutes of placement of the wand at which time the wand can be removed, such removal terminating the delivery from the wand of the PGE₂, except for small amounts which remain on the urethral mucosa.

15 EXAMPLE VI - Efficacy of PGE₂ Cream in Treating Human Erectile Dysfunction

The effect of administration of PGE₂ cream and the coated wand, prepared and administered in accordance with the procedures of Examples I and IV, was observed. After 15 to 30 minutes, treatment response was rated 20 as no penile tumescence, partial tumescence or full tumescence.

As a result with the cream, two of the ten men treated had no response, six had partial tumescence, and two had full tumescence. Thus, 80% of the men treated showed at least partial penile tumescence in response to the intraurethral PGE₂ cream. Those treated with the cream 25 treated wand would be expected to have a similar response.

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EXAMPLE VII - Efficacy of Lower Concentrations of PGE₂ Cream in Treating Human Erectile Dysfunction

PGE₂ cream was prepared and administered in accordance with the procedures of Examples I and IV, except that a 20 mg PGE₂ suppository was 5 used instead of a 40 mg suppository. This cream contained approximately 0.7 mg of PGE₂ per 2 cc of cream. Two cc of cream was used to treat each of ten impotent men between the ages of 50 and 70. After 15 to 30 minutes, treatment response was rated as no penile tumescence, partial tumescence, or full tumescence.

10 As a result, four of the ten men treated had no response, two had partial tumescence, and four had full tumescence. Thus, even using lower concentrations of PGE₂, 60% of the men treated showed at least partial penile tumescence in response to the intraurethral PGE₂ cream. Those treated with the cream treated wand would be expected to have a similar 15 response.

EXAMPLE VIII - Intraurethral Administration of a PGE₂ Hydrogel Composition

A wand carrying approximately 5 mg of PGE₂ in a hydrogel polymer carrier was placed into the urethral meatus of a 65 year old impotent male patient.

20 An effective erection resulted after 15 minutes at which point the wand was removed. Erection was sufficiently effective for intercourse. Detumescence commenced at approximately 1 hour after removal. Some PGE₂ remained in the wand after removal, the amount not being ascertained. As a result, an amount of PGE₂ less than 5 mg was delivered.

25 EXAMPLE IX - Use of PGF_{2α} to Counteract Effects of Administration of PGE₂
Priapism resulting from the use of an excess amount of PGE₂ has been determined to be reversible or treatable through the application of an effective antidotal amount of a 15 methyl substituted prostaglandin F_{2α} containing formulation. In addition, it is anticipated that priapism from a

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variety of other treatments for impotence (PGE, or Viagra®) will be similarly treatable.

An antidotal formulation is prepared by mixing approximately 250 micrograms of prostaglandin F_{2α} obtained as Hemabate, marketed by Upjohn, 5 in approximately 20 cc of K-Y jelly. Mixing is accomplished manually until visual observation reveals a homogenous composition. A dose of approximately 1 cc of the foregoing formulation was instilled into the urethra of an erect penis, to reverse the results of the PGE₂ treatment in accordance with the present invention. Following delivery of the PGF_{2α} there is immediate 10 relief of pain and within 5 minutes detumescence resulted.

EXAMPLE X - Use of a PGE₂/ PGF_{2α} Combination to Treat Impotence

Freeze dried PGE₂ was obtained from Chinoim Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works Co. Ltd., Budapest, Hungary. Three different solutions were prepared with PGE₂ concentration being 0.5, 1.0 or 1.5 mg/ 0.1 cc of 15 physiological saline. Samples were also prepared with the addition of PGF_{2α} to the PGE₂ solution in the amount of 0.25μg/1.0mg PGE₂. The several different solutions were instilled into the urethra of a normally impotent male at a distance of at least about 1 cc from the external opening of the urethra. An erection suitable for sexual intercourse occurred within about 3 to 5 20 minutes after placement of the solution and the erection lasted about 1 hour. In several instances the use of the PGE₂ solution resulted in a noticeable burning or aching feeling within the erect penis. No burning or aching was experienced in the solutions containing the PGF_{2α} and the erectile effect and sustainability of the erection appeared to the treated individual to be 25 undistinguishable from that of a control comprising a similarly prepared solution without the addition of the PGF_{2α}. The only noticeable difference was the elimination of the burning sensation along the urethra encountered with the control solution. The 0.25 μg/1 mg concentration was found to be effective in most instances and the lesser concentrations were effective in 30 fewer patients or produced a less satisfying result.

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It has been further discovered that PGE₂, when applied to the mucous membrane of the introitus, labia minora, and/or clitoris of female external genitalia can also cause a physiological response reported to enhance sexual relations by causing engorgement of the treated tissue with blood in a manner similar to the creation of an erection in a male.

PGE₂ prepared in a cream in the same manner as described above, when applied to the external female genitalia, increases blood flow to the tissue treated which, in turn, causes a temporary swelling of the external genitalia to which applied and an enhanced sensitivity to external stimuli. A typical response is engorgement of the genitalia, redness, swelling and increased sensitivity typical of a normal response in an aroused female, the response occurring within about 10-15 minutes following application. A similar response results from use of PGE₂ dissolved in a liquid carrier, such as water, when applied onto the genitalia or dispensed from a spray dispenser onto the external genitalia. PGE₂/PGF_{2α} can also be used with a similar result. It is also believed that the addition of phentolamine mesylate will also have a beneficial effect.

In a study of several women using PGE₂ prepared in a liquid comprising 1.0 mg PGE₂ and 0.25 µg PGF_{2α} in KY liquid (a water soluble, physiologically acceptable topical composition commercially available from Johnson & Johnson as a sexual lubricant) the women reported:

1. an increased pleasurable genital sensation
2. shortened time needed for foreplay to gain desirable stimulation
3. a higher incidence of orgasmic response reached within a shorter time period of stimulation and/or intercourse, and
4. a tightening of the external genitalia resulting in an increased stimulation on the erect penis of the sexual partner.

Although this invention has been described in terms of certain preferred embodiments, other embodiments that are apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art are also within the scope of the invention. In particular, analogs or derivatives of PGE₂ and PGF_{2α} which do not affect the basic

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functionality of those molecules as described herein are also considered within the scope of the present invention. Accordingly, the scope of the invention is intended to be defined only by reference to the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of enhancing sexual arousal of an individual comprising the step of administering to mucosal tissue of the genitalia of the individual a unit dose of a mixture of
 - a) a prostaglandin, said prostaglandin selected from the group consisting of PGE₁, PGE₂, a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, a physiologically acceptable ester thereof, and mixtures thereof, and
 - b) PGF_{2 α} , a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, or a physiologically acceptable ester thereof, or a mixture thereof,

the mixture of a) and b) above carried in a readily dispersable pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein sexual arousal comprises relieving erectile dysfunction in a male patient by delivering the mixture in a readily dispersable pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium to the mucosa along a length of the urethra.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the mixture of readily dispersable pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium is applied to the mucosa of the external genitalia of a female patient.
4. The method of claim 2 or 3 wherein the unit dose contains from about 0.5 μ g to about 5.0 μ g of PGF_{2 α} .
5. The method of claim 2 or 3 wherein the unit dose contains about 1 μ g of PGF_{2 α} for each milligram of the prostaglandin.

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6. The method of claim 2 or 3 wherein the unit dose contains from about 0.5 μ g to about 5.0 μ g of PGF_{2 α} and about 1 μ g of PGF_{2 α} for each milligram of PGE₂.

7. A composition for enhancing sexual arousal of an individual comprising a mixture of

a) a prostaglandin selected from the group consisting of PGE₁, PGE₂, a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, a physiologically acceptable ester thereof, and a mixture thereof, and

b) PGF_{2 α} , a physiologically acceptable salt thereof, or a physiologically acceptable ester thereof, or a mixture thereof

the mixture of a) and b) above carried in a pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium readily dispersable to the mucosa tissue of the genitalia of the individual.

8. The composition of claim 8 wherein a unit dose thereof contains from about 0.5 μ g to about 5.0 μ g of PGF_{2 α} .

9. The composition of claim 7 wherein a unit dose thereof contains about 1.0 μ g of PGF_{2 α} for each milligram of the prostaglandin.

10. The composition of claim 9 wherein a unit dose comprises 0.1cc to 0.5cc of a solution containing from about 0.2 to about 5.0mg of the prostaglandin.

11. The composition of claim 10 wherein the unit dose comprises 0.1cc to 0.5cc of a solution containing from about 0.5 to about 3.6mg of the prostaglandin.

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12. The composition of claim 10 wherein the unit dose comprises 0.1cc of solution containing from about 0.5 to about 1.0mg of PGE₂.

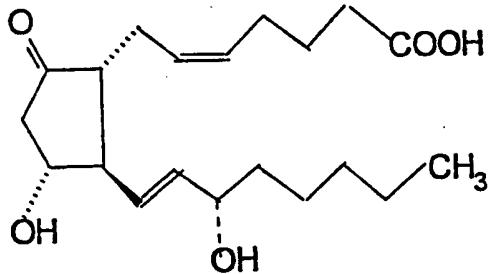
13. The composition of claim 11 wherein the unit dose thereof contains about 1.0 μ g of PGF_{2 α} for each milligram of erectile inducing prostaglandin.

14. The composition of claim 13 wherein the unit dose thereof contains about 1.0 μ g of PGF_{2 α} for each milligram of PGE₂.

15. A delivery system for treating erectile impotence by delivery of a unit dose of an effective amount of a physiologically active composition to the mucosa of a male urethra comprising:

5 a urethral placement device containing the physiologically active composition, said device having at least a portion cylindrical in shape with an outer diameter approximating the diameter of the urethra and a length which limits insertion into the urethra to a predetermined depth;

the physiologically active composition being a compound having a structural formula:



10 or a physiologically acceptable salt or ester thereof, said physiologically active composition carried in a readily dispersable pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium which allows a maximized, preferred localized effect, said delivery system alternatively comprising a rod with the physiologically active

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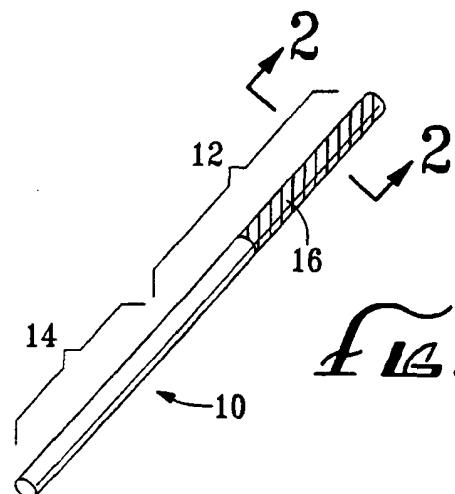


FIG. 1

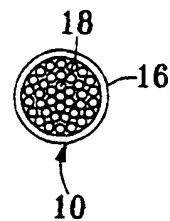


FIG. 2

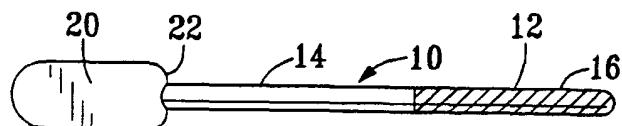


FIG. 3

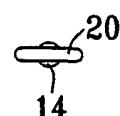


FIG. 4

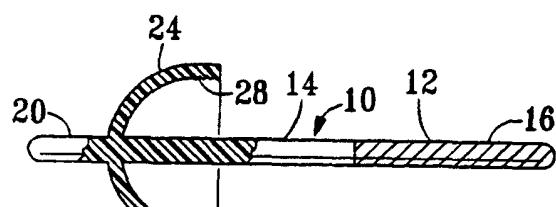


FIG. 5

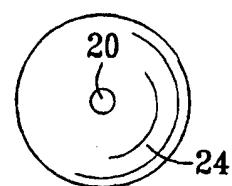


FIG. 6

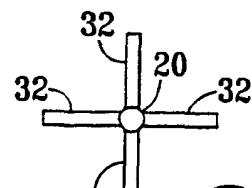
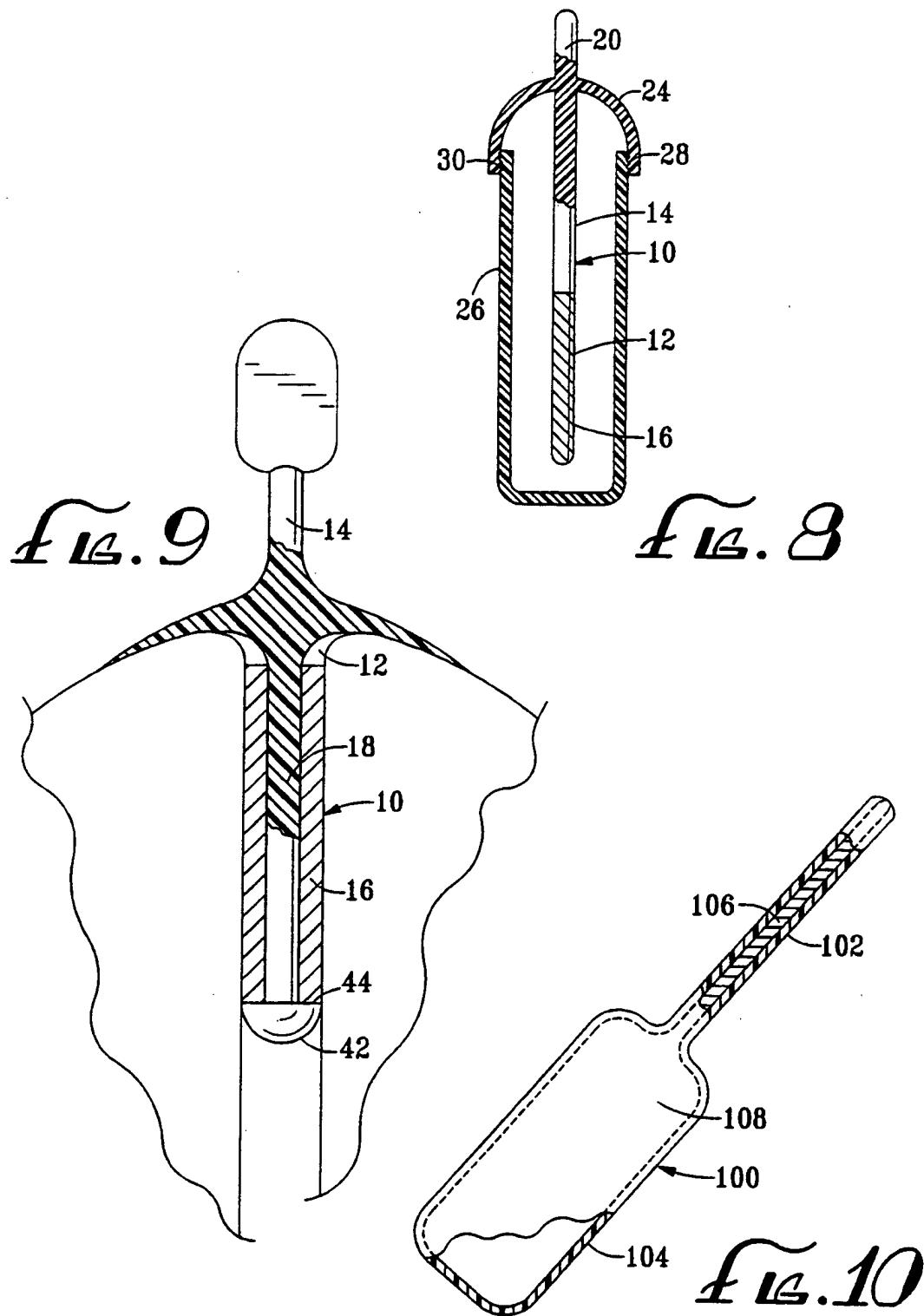


FIG. 7

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15 composition in combination with the pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium coated on the outer surface thereof or a hollow vessel with the physiologically active composition in a delivery medium carried therein for delivery through an attached tube into the urethra of the individual.

16. The delivery system for treating erectile impotence of claim 15 wherein the rod has pores therein, the pores being open to the surface of the rod, the physiologically active composition also being located in the pores in a such that it is transportable to the surface of the rod by the pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium.

17. The delivery system for treating erectile impotence of claim 15 or 16 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium is selected from the group consisting of a material meltable at body temperature, a water soluble polymer and a water swellable polymer.

18. The delivery system for treating erectile impotence of claim 17 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium is selected from the group consisting of methylparaben, propylparaben, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, glycerides of fatty acids, collagen, hydroxyethylcellulose and cocoa butter.

19. The delivery system for treating erectile impotence of claim 15 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium is liquid at body temperature.

20. The delivery system for treating erectile impotence of claim 15 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium is liquid at room temperature

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21. The method of claim 1 wherein the mixture further includes phentolamine mesylate.

22. The method of claim 6 wherein the mixture further includes about 0.25 mg of phentolamine mesylate per 1.0mg of PGE₂.

23. The composition for enhancing sexual arousal of claim 7 wherein the mixture further includes phentolamine mesylate.

24. The composition for enhancing sexual arousal of claim 10 wherein the mixture further includes about 0.25 mg of phentolamine mesylate per 1.0mg of PGE₂.

25. The method of claim 21 wherein sexual arousal comprises relieving erectile dysfunction in a male patient by delivering the mixture in a readily dispersable pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium to the mucosa along a length of the urethra.

26. The method of claim 1 wherein the mixture of readily dispersable pharmaceutically acceptable delivery medium is applied to the mucosa of the external genitalia of a female patient.